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What the Railroads Need More Than They Need Anti-Strike Laws.

Railroad owners, railroad workers and railroad legislators seem prone to attach more importance to the attempted legal prevention of railway strikes than is worth while.

That a Congress act might somehow be devised to keep the carriers operating for the public, wage dispute or not, is a pleasant theory for the investor whose money is in transportation property and for the consumer whose work, food, convenience and comfort depend upon uninterrupted service. But it is a theory which is not practical. It is not compatible with common sense. It is not compatible with the supreme law of self-preservation.

In this country of free men no employer will ever be able to hold an individual employee to his job against his will or against his interest. If such a thing could be done it would be foolish to do it. Under such circumstances men wouldn't work to any useful purpose or profitable results. If they weren't getting as much as they could get in some other field, they would never be worth their salt on such a job, anti-strike legislation or no legislation.

If we stop to consider that no statute can ever hold a man on a job at \$2 a day or one side of the street when there is a job waiting for him on the other side of the street at \$4 a day we very simply get to the essence of the principle governing this question. If we realize that to demand that a wage earner continue his labor in a railway job, although he can't get a satisfactory living out of it, is no different from demanding that an investor continue his money in a railway property, although he can't get a penny of return out of it—we see that unescapable analogy we must admit that to talk of keeping railroads in operation by preventing their workers from quitting their jobs is sheer nonsense.

It is true that the Government can make it a legal offense for agitators to conspire with workers and otherwise improperly incite them to tie up the national transportation service. It is true that the Government can restrain strike leaders or strikers from interfering with the operation of roads. It is true that the Government can enforce new laws and existing laws to achieve such ends. The Government also can provide reasonable and flexible machinery for conciliating disputants, investigating the facts for them and acting as umpires for them. The Government can represent public opinion. The Government can interpose its own rights. But, when all is said and done, this pretty much leaves the whole matter, whether in its legal, its moral or its political aspect, exactly where it is now.

As a matter of cold, hard fact the railroads never had more than their share of labor differences until the Government elbowed its way into that industrial field.

As a matter of cold, hard fact the railroads always paid good enough wages, measured with wages in other fields, to hold their responsible and indispensable workers until the Government, with its policy of starvation traffic rates, made it impossible for the roads to meet the competitive labor market and remain solvent.

As a matter of cold, hard fact the railroads never underpaid their labor and their labor never tried to pilage the railroads until the Government began to take out of the hands of the railroads the duties and functions which belonged to the railroads.

As a matter of cold, hard fact the American railway system never mortgaged its body, life and soul to gratify the exactions while stimulating the excesses of labor union leaders. It was the Government itself, after it took the railroads away from their owners, which did that very thing as a gross political gamble.

From Congress the railroads of the United States must get some things, must get them without fail, must get them immediately. In order that they shall be saved and that with them the industry and business of the country

shall be saved. But these things are very sane and practical, with no anti-strike laws included; they are at the same time very clear and simple.

The railroads must have back their properties in good condition or with adequate reparation to restore them to good condition.

They must have, as a permanent requirement, traffic rates that will enable them to live, to improve and to expand.

They must have, as an immediate and imperative need, a lump sum borrowing fund in lieu for the present of their bank and investment credit which the Government has utterly and all but irrevocably destroyed.

They must have freedom from ravages of State, local and other petty political authority and regulation inconsistent with the national authority and regulation.

They must have opportunity to consolidate the thousand and one roads into a few great systems, each operating as a well coordinated engine and all susceptible of being a closely linked public service.

They must have the license to pool business to the advantage of the public and the carriers alike. They must have the chance to modernize themselves, to keep up with the times, to do big things—and the American transportation system is the biggest thing on earth—in a big way.

The railroads of the United States, under a minimum of wise and necessary regulation, must have the right to do the things which are essential to the welfare, prosperity and security of the American people.

When Congress legislation restores to the railroads the earning capacity and the technical functions of which Congress legislation and Executive act deprived them to their ruin and to the danger of the nation there will be energy enough, brains enough and devotion enough in the transportation field to get the American railway system back where it belongs.

How to Prevent Outrages Like That in Centralia.

All the professed revolutionists in the United States, including the cowardly murderers in Centralia, the San Francisco bomb throwers, the infernal machine makers who mailed their letters of death in New York, the successors of the Chicago anarchists—all the criminals, the crack brains, and the dolts whom they bewilder, bedazzle and then lead to violence—could not endanger the public peace of the most inconspicuous hamlet in America if the criminal statutes of the United States and the States were uniformly and rigidly enforced.

New laws are not needed. There are laws enough. What is needed is law enforcement; law enforcement by vigilant and fearless sheriffs, chiefs of police, mayors, governors; law enforcement without passion and without sentimentality; law enforcement twenty-four hours every day, seven days every week, fifty-two weeks every year; law enforcement with the fixed determination of the honest citizens of America behind it and behind the authorities to whom that law enforcement is entrusted.

There are parts of America where most of the laws are enforced most of the time. There are parts of America where most of the laws are enforced some of the time. There are parts of America where some of the laws are enforced most of the time. What America needs is to have all of the laws enforced all of the time everywhere within its bounds. When this comes about we shall not have more laws but fewer laws.

It is easy to blame "the authorities" for not enforcing the laws, for allowing conditions to exist in any city or any State which inevitably produce outrages. But these authorities are public officials, pretty faithfully representing the public to which they are responsible. If that public is lazy, careless, indifferent, and slights the duties of citizenship, its officers will be lazy, careless, indifferent, corrupt, and slights the duties of their offices. If the public is awake to its obligations, if citizens do their duty, there will be no public officers weak in the performance of their duty, and there will be no outrages like that which on Armistice Day disgraced the State which bears the name of the Father of His Country.

Dr. Helfferich, the Irreconcilable.

The inquiry of the commission of the German Assembly into the causes of America's entrance into the war has been in progress for more than two weeks and neither Germany nor the rest of the world has paid much attention to the proceedings. The avowed purpose of the inquiry as well as the real one, which was to placate the German people for their defeat, seems to have been lost in the effort of each of the representatives of the old regime examined to relieve himself of responsibility.

The inquiry brought back the distinguished personages who had been German heroes during the war, BERGMANN-HOLM, VON CAPELLE, VON BRANKSTORFF, men to see and hear whom all Berlin would have gone in crowds in Imperial Berlin. According to the cables reports they have talked to empty benches except for the commissioners whose duty it was to listen to them. Dr. KARL HELFFERICH seemed alone to have enlightened the proceedings and to have awakened real public interest.

Dr. HELFFERICH did this not so much through what he said about America's entrance into the war or the causes that led to the war—Germany appears to have grown tired of discussions on that subject—but

from his old defence of the former Kaiser, the old régime and Pan-Germanism. Germany is inclined to take this not as the victory of a man about to retire from public life but as the opening of a campaign for political preferment. Dr. HELFFERICH was Imperial Vice-Chancellor and he had hopes of becoming Chancellor. He was one of the most ambitious public men under the empire and he believed that victory would have brought him the high office which he long coveted.

That he has not abandoned his political ambitions was evident from his statements before the commission. His testimony became an open bid for a Pan-German seat in the Reichstag. Count von BRANKSTORFF declared, and his aspiration now is to become President of Germany.

If Dr. HELFFERICH intends to enter the new German politics under the banner of Pan-Germanism he is at least consistent. But were it to accept this controlling policy of the old régime Germany would remain the old Germany whether it called its government a republic or an empire.

War Savings Stamp Sharks.

When the officials of the Treasury Department found that War Savings Stamps were being presented for redemption in amounts out of proportion to sales they began an investigation which has resulted in the exposure of a peculiarly contemptible means of robbing the poor. The rascals who engage in this trade buy War Savings Stamps from their innocent or ignorant holders for cash at something under their redemption value and then collect on them from the Government. The loss falls on the original purchasers, who can ill afford to bear it.

There is a legitimate and proper trade in War Savings Stamps carried on between the Government and their purchasers. If the owners of the stamps need the money invested in them the Government will pay it to them. The process of redemption involves certain formalities intended to prevent stamp owners from selling them for frivolous reasons before maturity, but no stamp owner in need of cash would be put to great trouble to get it. Of course the Government, which issued the stamps as a detail of its scheme to raise money to pay for the war, wants to discourage redemption.

The stamp books are legally non-transferable, but this has not discouraged scalpers who trade in them. Apparently a profitable business has been done in them in many parts of the country, involving losses to their legitimate owners and annoyance to the Treasury. Now the Government has moved against the scalpers, arresting a number of them, and it is to be hoped a way will be found to punish them adequately.

America Has "Reputed" Nothing.

The Daily News of London is quoted as saying that:

"It is quite certain that in the full tide of his activity the President would never have stood by and watched the Senate enacting a repudiation of the implied pledges given by Mr. Wilson himself, with his country solidly acclaiming him in the months when the ideal of a League of Nations was first being laid before the world."

The unfortunate and regrettable incident of the triumph of American nationalism over Wilson internationalism, of American independence over League of Nations super-sovereignty, as that triumph is recorded in the Senate of the United States, is the fact that Mr. Wilson's advisers felt obliged to urge him to abandon his personal campaign in behalf of the treaty and intervene covenant. The Daily News intimates that Mr. Wilson, had he not abandoned the contest, might have stayed the rising tide of Americanism which obliterated the Wilson doctrine. Such is not the case. The Washington correspondent of a neighbor of the Daily News, the London Times, acknowledges this when he speaks of "the failure of his [Mr. Wilson's] tour," meaning Mr. Wilson's swing around the circle. That failure was recognized by all impartial and informed observers of American affairs before Mr. Wilson had been on the road a week.

Not only is the intimation of the Daily News that Mr. Wilson might have saddled the obligations of the League of Nations covenant on America without foundation, but the suggestion which is "likely to be read into the words 'with his country solidly acclaiming him' in the months when the ideal of a League of Nations was first being laid before the world" is entirely unjustified. This suggestion is that at some time in the past Americans were solidly behind Mr. Wilson's project for a League of Nations, and that this nation, acting through the Senate, has now repudiated an enterprise to which it was previously in some formal or informal way bound or committed.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Mr. Wilson's supporters did indeed seek to obtain for him from the Senate a blanket indorsement of his future acts when in the autumn of 1918 Senator JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS, one of their spokesmen in Congress, presented to the Senate a resolution approving, unqualifiedly, anything he might choose to do. That resolution never got beyond the introductory stage, because Mr. Wilson's friends recognized that if it were called up for serious discussion it would bring a swift and stinging rebuke upon all who were concerned in advocacy of it.

Mr. Wilson himself appealed to the

country for a vote of confidence in his policies at the Congress elections in November, 1918. The overwhelming defeat then administered to him, resulting in the loss of both houses of Congress by the Democratic party, which he had made peculiarly his own, served to reveal American sentiment on Mr. Wilson's designs in a way sufficiently clear to enlighten all men, here and abroad, who sought enlightenment. Mr. Wilson refused to be guided by it. He ignored it. For that he is responsible. Any foreign statesman who chose to believe that Mr. Wilson spoke for America when he spoke in contradiction of what America itself had said at the polls is responsible for the situation in which he now finds himself.

America has repudiated nothing, broken no pledges, explicit or implied, changed no policy, departed from no national tradition. America has stood firm for its national sovereignty, for its independence, for its unqualified freedom. America has remained true to Washington, to Jefferson, to Monroe, to Lincoln, to Roosevelt. America was never behind the novelties of statecraft Woodrow Wilson endeavored to impose upon the nation.

If in 1918-19 there were men in Europe who deliberately blinded themselves to Mr. Wilson's real status, who accepted him at his own valuation as dictator of American policies, who deluded themselves into the belief that because he treated the Senate with contempt and the people of the United States as pliant creatures of his will the Senate and the people of this country would submit to his every whim they have to thank only themselves for their present disappointment. They should have asked if Mr. Wilson could deliver what he applied he could deliver, and if they had asked at headquarters they would have had no difficulty in finding out he couldn't.

The Making of a Parlor Red.

"You see, Paul," said Mr. Dombey to his son, "how powerful money is and how anxious people are to get it. And you who are so grand and great, having got it, are going to let him have it as a great favor and obligation."

There was hard vanity in Mr. Dombey, cold vanity; nothing silly about it; yet with that difference it was the same human weakness which makes the Parlor Red. He also feels that he is grand and great because his silly sort of vanity urges him to give to the Reds. Money he gives sometimes; but for reasons which prove that he is not so radical as he is unkindly of the value of wariness his giving of money is not much trumpeted.

Along with the Devil, and consoling of his guest's cynical nature, your Parlor Red must admit that what he gives with greatest liberality is smug patronage which, besides being expensive, he believes offers the further advantage that it will be received as a great favor and obligation. Of one thing he is blissfully certain: it will bring him notoriety.

That is what his kind of vanity most eagerly longs for. He derives no pleasure in arriving, by whatever mental operation he substitutes for reason in the process, at the belief that the world would be better off were it wholly lawless. The Parlor Red must have notoriety, and would as likely arrive at the conclusion that temperance was a conservative or an astronomer, a Hotentot or a member of distraught umbrellas, if that would bring the vain fellow the joys from shrieking that he believes with LENINE.

It may be that this vanity which masters a Parlor Red is exposed because of a lack of other qualities which would earn him any degree of respectable public attention. Let us conveniently assume a case, say, of one in a place where, had he those exceeding gifts most readily recognized in his calling—great eloquence, profound piety, shining faith which attracts and guides a multitude to walks of righteousness—they would gain him honorable renown; yet, having none of these attributes, he yearns for notoriety. Urged by vanity, he gives out that he will provide place and occasion for discussing topics of current interest. Innocent and admirable. But comes no notoriety if those who gather under his shepherd's speak in subdued tones of the theory of light deflection by gravitation, or of SHAKESPEARE.

But if, invited by nod or wink or sly suggestion, those who respond to his call for "free speech" scream of blood spilling, flaming revolution then he is widely proclaimed. The honey of notoriety spreads thick over his vanity. He is a Parlor Red.

If CARTER GLASS of Virginia, who has been appointed to the United States Senate as successor to the late THOMAS S. MARTIN, takes into that chamber the intimate and exact knowledge of Uncle SAM's financial affairs he should possess after his service as Secretary of the Treasury, and a firm determination to stand unflinchingly for economy in national expenditures, he is likely to make an exceedingly useful legislator. We can't have too many informed watchdogs of the Treasury in Congress.

British subjects against over-post-war divorce cases—Newspaper headline. Marry in war, repent in peace!

The Princeton Tiger seems to be having a more successful year than had the one which came out of the Wigwam on election day.

Mr. Johnson's Nursery Rhymes. Pusyfoot, Pusyfoot, where have you been? I've been to London to stop and gin. Pusyfoot, Pusyfoot, what did you there? I took a long ride on a rail in the air.

THE PRICE OF HEALTH.

Constant Vigilance Necessary to the Public Welfare.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I wish to express my appreciation of the editorial article which appeared in THE SUN recently under the title "Fire Prevention." The statement it contains, that "every day ought to be a fire prevention day with every citizen, including policeman," is a statement which the dictators of modern preventive medicine.

In connection with this subject it will not be out of place to note that a yearly physical examination of employees has been recommended. While a periodical physical examination is of benefit to every one it should be borne in mind that an employer who bears the expense of an annual examination of those under his direction is quite apt to assume that during the intervals there is no further responsibility on his part in the way of health protection. Employees are also inclined to view the matter from this standpoint and to regard further attention in this direction unnecessary. The truth is that the protection of employees on the part of the employer depends upon a constant observation of their physical condition. In instances where this modern method of protection is in operation employees are under the careful daily examination not only of the part of the trained nurse on duty but also the company's officers, and any employee found to present evidence of ill health or disease is required to seek prompt medical advice. Only in this way is substantial protection obtained.

The satisfactory adjustment of all these conditions relating to the preservation of health and the prevention of disease is a task upon the proper management of the public health authorities. Little progress has been made in this direction here or in any other country.

At no time has there been a concerted general movement throughout the land to instruct all classes of society, particularly the laboring people, upon this subject, yet it is only by this means that the cooperation of the public so far as preventive measures are concerned can be secured, a most important factor in the protection of the public health.

At no time has the value of this instruction been more fully appreciated than during the present tension between capital and labor, for those who have had practical experience in this matter know that the education of employees regarding this subject has a direct bearing upon the comfort and happiness of the families of these people. It is a more satisfactory relation between the employees and the employer.

Recently a most interesting investigation was made to determine as far as possible the extent to which the laboring classes were familiar with the subject of health preservation. During a period of four or five weeks a force composed of fifty experienced trained nurses visited the homes of many hundreds of families in the tenement house districts of the city. These people were asked (1) what information they had received concerning the preservation of health and the prevention of disease, (2) their opinion regarding the means by which communicable diseases are transmitted from one person to another, (3) if they would like to be instructed upon the subject of public health protection and (4) if they would be willing to cooperate in maintaining the health of the community.

The result of this investigation may be regarded as a fair index of conditions in every large community.

It is true that many excellent societies throughout the country are engaged in welfare work and these have accomplished much in the way of improving the condition of the poor, yet these societies deal with but an exceedingly small part of the population. Besides there is little concerted action among them. In order to insure success there must be uniform and concerted action everywhere by following a method of instruction which is simple and practical and which has the approval of experienced sanitarians and not theorists. All agencies—and there are many of them—which are able and willing to aid in this important work should be brought together under one plan and a reserve body of volunteer workers should be organized. The work will be enormous, but there is no question as to its success, and its value so far as the health and the comfort of the public and harmonious relations between capital and labor are concerned cannot be overestimated.

It is unfortunate that not even a small part of the population is aware of money which are frequently appropriated or contributed for the instruction of those already educated cannot be applied to the proper instruction of those who are almost totally ignorant of the simple means by which health may be preserved.

ALFRED H. DOTT, M. D.
New York, November 15.

Bringing Home the Medicine.

From the Kansas City Times.
An escort of guards armed to the teeth accompanied a stage coach which was escorted through Jasper from Joplin the other day, so those within the gates of Jasper had little difficulty in guessing what was on the truck. The 250 cases of medicine, worth of whiskey. "The owners are said to be Kansas City saloon men," says the Jasper News, "who say they have one-quarter million dollars worth more in Joplin. If doctors can't prevent that stuff from 'burning' there'll be another epidemic in Kansas City after all."

Never Too Late for a War Claim.

London correspondence Indianapolis News.
In a letter to Governor Slesper Mr. Emma Armstrong of Grand Rapids asks the best way to work out a claim for 300 fatted cattle her grandfather, George Armstrong, lost General George Washington have to feed his Revolutionary army. Mrs. Armstrong neglected to specify whether she asked payment on 1776 or 1820 cattle quotations.

Toasting Him (1919).

Well, here's to you, Edward Albert, As a Prince you're sure some class— And we'll drink a toast and pledge you In some rare and sparkling glass.

Oh, you're young and you're a future, So we'll give a rouse and a hall, And we'll drink a toast and pledge you In some rare and sparkling glass.

Great England rules upon the seas— No Tanks will deliver— Then all a huzzah to the top With crisp, country elder.

You like to sail the ocean blue— Let's drink another up— And have a good old navy toast In gurgling brass juice cup.

BRANDS LAWRENCE.

ITALY'S REWARD.

Discrimination, Not Justice, Seen in the Matter of Flame.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It would be an easy matter to answer literally the long letter of M. I. Pupin, published in THE SUN of November 8, on the vexed question of Flame if only the needed space were at hand, but not daring to be indiscreet I would only ask permission to dispute the contention of Mr. Pupin that the judgment of President Wilson in the controversy is based on justice, and that as Serbia and Italy equally did their best to fight the common enemy in justice they should be treated alike.

If such reasoning should be applied not only between Italy and Serbia but also between Italy and the other allies injustice lies exactly in the fact that while President Wilson contends that Italy and Serbia should be treated alike, irrespective of their relative importance in winning the war, the same contention is wholly disregarded when the interests of Italy in relation to the other big Powers are under judgment. If President Wilson has only justice in mind when denying Flame to Italy, why does he not feel the injustice of letting England and France grab so much of the world under the specious name of mandatories, while trying to shut up Italy, overburdened with population, between her narrow confines and depriving her of every opportunity for expansion?

Would any one having only justice in mind maintain that Trent and Trieste are a fair compensation for what Italy did, while other allies are gaining for themselves tremendous political, commercial and financial advantages all over the world?

A. MARCHESE.
New York, November 15.

SOLD, A NEGRO MAN.

Official Record of a Transaction on Long Island in 1672.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The following is an exact copy of a document in the official records of the town of Brookhaven and throws light on slavery on Long Island in Colonial days:

Robert Hudson, of Ry, sold a negro named Antony, that was John Ogden's, to Richard Floyd, of Brookhaven, to be delivered in this town of Brookhaven, and the above said Floyd, sound mind and limb, to the apprehension of two indifferent men, in consideration of the sum of money said Richard Floyd did engage to pay forty eight pounds sterling to Mr. Alexander Brian, of Milford, in payment for the said Antony, who was to be delivered in this town of Brookhaven, and the above said Floyd, sound mind and limb, to the apprehension of two indifferent men, in consideration of the sum of money said Richard Floyd did engage to pay forty eight pounds sterling to Mr. Alexander Brian, of Milford, in payment for the said Antony, who was to be delivered in this town of Brookhaven, and the above said Floyd, sound mind and limb, to the apprehension of two indifferent men, in consideration of the sum of money said Richard Floyd did engage to pay forty eight pounds sterling to Mr. Alexander Brian, of 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